eet of any party; yet if anything he could say could

THE TURF.

THE HOBOKEN RACES.

A GOOD DAY'S SPORT.

Three Capital Centests in the Mud.

Blackbird the Winner of the Hurdle Race.

Morrissey the Victor of the Maiden Sweepstakes.

RIPLEY WINS THE MILE DASH.

neans be called favorable in the fore part y for a meeting of this description, being very manifesting strong indications of rain during The latter part of the afternoon was very During the racing light showers fell, which on from those who could appreciate the disadvantages after which it took place. The hurdle race was one of

instance in its results, the favorite not being the winag ang, but coming in second. The pools sold before
se race began were largely in Hampton Court's favor,
se general impression being that he would win the
akes, Morrissey, who afterwards became the winner,
the seeming to be so well known or his racing qualities by appreciated. Although there were several in this race, it soon became apparent, after the had started, that the race lay between Morresey ampton Court, and that the others stood no chance comes, except through mishap to the leaders, who out spiritedly throughout an interesting and well sted race, much to the pecuniary satisfaction of exers of one of them and the general gratification

never won a hurdle race or steeple chase," the premium being \$200. There were seven entries, six of which came to the post at the appointed time, viz:—Colonel McDeniel's black horse Blackbird, an old racer of fame: Mirwin's chestent golding Reporter, who distinguished bisself on the Centreville Course, L. I., about six years up by beating the renowned mare Idiowild; Mr. Ryan's beating the Course of the Course binnesif on the Centreville Course, L. I., about six years sheeting the renowned mare Idlewiid; Mr. Ryan's sheeting the renowned mare Idlewiid; Mr. Ryan's sheeting the grant of the course of the cou

which the races afforded. The Mayor, several cs. Mayors, well be likely to stance good as long as he lives. There were three jumps included two processors and the putter point. To witness his a calcular report. The first one was about afty yands from the judged stand, the second on the backstretch, a short classes. The first one was about afty yands from the deed and sixty yards below the stand. The horses were very prompt is the call, and came up at a brait causer. For the work before them, and got away pretty closely.

The surrous Acc.

Reporter led at the start a few tengths, Lady Alicesessed, Blackbird third, Sack Armstrong and Expectified the horse over the first hursis accept, but lifted the horse over the first hursis accept, but lifted the horse over the first hursis accept, but lifted the horse over the first hursis accept, but lifted the horse over the first hursis accept, but lifted the horse over the first hursis accept, but lifted the horse over the first hursis accept, but lifted the horse over the first hursis accept, but lifted the horse over the first hursis accept, but lifted the horse over the first hursis accept, but a help and the cold that the cold and the seam and was most for boline, As the second and to be in a hurry, and did not, or could not, not on the seam, and was most for boline, As the second and to be in a hurry, and did not, or could not, not on the seam and was most for boline, As the second and the lock the brush fonce, very protting, large and was most for boline, As the second and the lock the brush fonce, very protting, large and was most for the life and the second and the lock the brush fonce, very protting, large and was most one far behind that his changes and the lock the brush has first language the rear and the hursis and a treat of the second and the lock the brush has a first language the past to quit large and the lock the brush has a first language and the lock the brush has a first language and the lock the brush has a first language and the lock the brush has

W. Cameron entered b. c. Hampton Court, by Young Melbourne, dam Durindana.

J. W. Pennock entered ch. c. by Vandal, dam by im-ported Margrave

J. S. Watson entered b. f. Vixon, by Vandal, dam im-ported L'Anglaise, by Hobbe Nobie

F. Morris entered ch. c. Egotist, by imported Eclipse, out of Vanity, by Revenue.

E. V. Snedeker entered b. c. by Slasher, dam by Trustee

be, the weather fine and the atmosphere so clear as to make one to appreciate the magnificent landscape visible from the grand stand of the hills and mountains, the magnificent landscape visible from the grand stand of the hills and mountains, the makes are filled as a prospitible inc. of advantage gained by either down the backstrictch, and for more than half way sent properties of the properties of the backstrictch, and for more than half way sent properties of the backstrictch, and for more than half way so the backstrictch, and for more than half way so the backstrictch, and for more than half way so the backstrictch, and for more than half way so the backstrictch, and for more than half way so the backstrictch, and for more than half way so the backstrictch, and for more than half way so the backstrictch, and for more than half way so the backstrictch, and for more than half way so the backstrictch, and for more than half way so the backstrictch, and for more than half way so the backstrictch, and for more than half way so the backstrictch, and for more than half way so the backstrictch, and for more than half way so the backstrictch, and for more than half way so the backstrictch, and for more than half way so the backstrictch, and for more than half way the backstricth, and for more than half way so the backstricth, and for more than half way the backstricth, and for here down the backstricth, and for here down the backstricth, and for more than half way the backstricth, and for here down the backstricth, and for

F. Morrs entered g. c., by imp. Eclipse, dam Fidelity, by Giencoe, 93 lbs.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Bosron, May 12, 1867.

The annual spring meeting of the Boston Jockey Club, composed of the ton ton sporting community of the "Hub," took place yesterday afternoon at the Clyde nevertheless one of great interest, and many thousands of the leading citizens of Boston, together with their families, were present to share in the exciting sport which the races afforded. The Mayor, several ex-Mayors, Aldermen, Judges of courts, &c., were among the num-

THE STORM.

Great Destruction of Property and Loss of Life in Brooklyn-Burning of a Railroad Depot at Plainfield, N. J.—Effects of the Storm in This City-Aggregate Loss About \$150,000-Seenes and Incidents. &c. A rain and thunder storm of unusual severity visited this city and vicinity on Monday night and resulted in

serious damage to buildings, and, in one instance at least, in less of life. During the day the air had been least, in loss of life. During the day the air had been somewhat sultry and oppressive, and at about two o'clock a light shower of about haif an hour's duration prevailed. During the remainder of the day the sky was overcast, and towards ten o'clock P. M. assumed a heavy leaden hue, and shortly before eleven the rain began to fall; but no peculiar atmospheric phenomena were visible. The shower continued for a period of half an hour, when sharp flashes of sheet lightning began to play about the heavens, succeeding each other in quick succession. In a short time the electric display became unusually vivid, and was accompanied by quick, crashing peals of thunder. was accompanied by quick, crashing peals of thunder. Brilliant shafts of forked lightning gleamed in lurid and momentary flashes over the city, seeming at times in directions at the same moment by the high wind which began to prevail in gusty whirls. At about forty-five minutes past eleven an appalling crash of thunder suc-ceeded a flash of brilliant and vari-colored lightning, awakening with its detonation numbers of persons who had retired for the night, and causing the air sensibly to

rivulets, and an immense and much needed amount of scavengering was effected by this voluntary street cleaning commission, whose official services were dis-tinctly recognizable in many of the city thoroughfares

a light shower of hall.

Nothers's in the city.

While the tempest was at its height the lightning struck and glanced down the spire of St. Paul's church, slightly indeating the ball, but resulting in no serious injury. This is the second time this addice has escaped destruction by a similar agency within two or

injury. This is the second time this addites has escaped destruction by a similar agency within two or three years.

During the prevalence of the storm yesterday the building No. 23 Thomas street was struck by the electric fluid in the third story, igniting the gas, which was exaping from the main pipe on the first floor, and setting fire to the building. Several engines of the Metropolitan Fire Department were promptly at the scene and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until the premises No. 143 Duane street, in rear of the above building, occupied by J. Elliott & Co., had sustained injury amounting to about \$500. A man named Robert Graham, a carpenter, was also severely injured about the head and face.

SKOTEMENT IN A SEWER.

A more terrific or continued thunder storm has not passed over the city of Brooklyn for a long time than that which was experienced there on Management nously overhead, and served to remind the citizens out of doors at that time of the fact that the gas companies had failed to fulfil their contract, and that not a single gas lamp in the Western district lent its illumination

hand.

About this juncture the bells of the City Hall rung out the alarm of fire in the Second district, and the year of the firemen gave a hasty response to the call, and subsequent finaless gave a larid aspect to weird forms, as along the streets they dashed bearing with them their highly burnished apparatus, to which the illumination adde greater lustre. The fre proved, as reported in yesterday's Hanalo, to be the storehouse of G. B. Archer, foot of Van Dyke street, Red Hook Point, which was struck by the lighning. In

ing with them their highly burnished apparatus, to which the illumination add greater fustre. The fro proved, as reported in yesterday's Herald, to be the storehouse of G. B. Archer, foot of Van Dyke street, Red Hook Point, which was struck by the lignthing. In it was stored six thousand five hundred and eight bags of saltperte, valued at \$130,160; eleven thousand five hundred bags of nitrate of soda, valued at \$172,955; and eighty-eight casks of refined saltperte, valued at \$4,400; the total value of the stock being \$307,625. About one-fourth will prove a total loss. It was owned principally by New York firms, and is but partially insured. Mr. Archer, owner of the store, losss about \$10,000; insured in the Long laband insurance Company, of Brooklyn, for \$3,000, and in New York for \$2,000.

The bark Louiss, which was lying at the dock near by, caught fire from the borning stores, and for a time was in imminent danger from the request explosions of the salipetre. Owing to the exertions made by those present she escaped serious damage. Three hundred dollars will cover her loss us rigging, which was the only thing lighted by the fire. The boys on board the bark becoming panic stricken with fright, jumped overboard, and one of them, named Henry Esterly, the cabin boy, was drowned, despite the efforts made to save him. His companion was safely landed on terra firms.

The flaggistiff on the roof of the store of Husied & Caril, adjoining Police Headquarters, was struck by the lightning towards midnight, and ripped down to the roof, to which it set fire. Er. Alderman Newman, who was standing opposite, witnessed the occurrence and informed the proprietor, who at once examined the promises and found that the lightning atter passing down informed the proprietor, who at once examined the promises and found that the lightning atter passing down informed the proprietor, who at once examined the promises and found that the lightning atter passing down informed the proprietor, who at once examined the promises and found that t

The Storm in New Jersey.

The storm in New Jersey of New York, was not affended with very serious results, compared with the desiruction of property in Brooklyn. Jersey City. Hoboken, Eudeon City, Weebawken and Bergen enjoyed a fortunate immunity from diseaser, though the storm which prevailed at those places at the same time that it was doing its work of deventation in Brooklyn, was equally terrific in point of duration and tury. From the long range of sternen Heights the scene during the tempest of liouday night, was described as being impressively grand. Belliiant tempuses of quivering stame shot athwart the mable want of hight, intensinating the arch of the heavens with a darstling intensity, and revealing the cities and to an these cleaters around the harbor with a ward and awful glare, only to veil them again in a still more fearful darkness when the glimmering sheen of the clearing the storm of the fairness of company's depot, at Plainfield, was struck by lightning. The electric current passed down the wire into the betiding, setting the largest on the line of the company's read. The loss is estimated at about \$6,000. This is the second depot belonging to this company in the he descript the provalence of which was published in yesterday's Haratta.

Marine in an in the second of the second to proceed

of seconds of the line are on these a second of the second of the second of the second of

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER.—The following shows the result of our observations in this city, of the range of the parameter and thermometer, the direction of the wind and the state of the weather during the past twentyour hours:-Tuesday, May 14, 7 A. M., barometer four hours:—Tuesday, May 14, 7 A. M., barometer, 20.98; thermometer, 56; wind, east. 12 M.—Barometer, 20.98; thermometer, 50; wind, borthwest by west. 3 P. M.—Barometer, 22.83; thermometer, 61; wind, west southwest. 6 P. M.—Barometer, 29.37; thermometer, 62; wind, west. Remarks—Thermometer lowest during the high, 49 degrees. Tuesday morning the heavy thunder and vivid lightning shower, striking houses, 26c., ceased at 2 A. M., then very foggy and sultry. Afternoon, cloudy; shower, 1:20; unusually heavy thunder shower, striking houses, 2:45 to 3, cloudy. Evening, cloudy, fine, There will be fair weather to-day.

Conversellage of the control of

Tus STRANSHIP GREAT REPUBLIC.—This new ster as been open for the inspection of visitors for the las has been open for the inspection of visitors for the ac-two days, and will continue to receive strangers until five o'clock this evening. She is splendidly fitted up, has magnificent salcons and cabins, and the accommo-dation throughout proves her a most inxurious and con-venient vasue! for travel. She loaves this port on either Saturday or Monday next, and is intended to ply be-tween San Francisco and Hong Kong.

OPENING OF THE NEW CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE Rooms.—Seven weeks after the first blow was strack for the erection of the new building of the Corn Exchange the edifice was so far completed as to allow it to be opened for business purposes; but on yesterday, between two and four P. M., the formal opening of the establishment took place, and the rooms were visited by a continuous crowd of gen-lemen engaged in the insurance, commercial, mercantite and manufacturing businesses, all of whom expressed themselves highly pleased with the building and its appurtenances. This is one of the best adapted buildings for the purposes for which it is intended that our city now contains. The array of stationary desks and other material that are put up for the use of the officers and celera are of a character and celera to comport with these. The structure is five stories in height, has a front of iron, and presents a very neat, tasty and yet imposing appearance. Between the hours of two and four P. M., a magnificent collation was spread out for the use of the visitors, and to the visues and edicise composing it full justice was done.

Cautron to NATIONAL BANKS.—Bills of the denominations of fifty and one hundred dollars of the First National series of the contractions of fifty and one hundred dollars of the First National series.

tional Bank of Jersey City having been stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington, they have been declared worthless and all banks cautioned not to re-

vices of the late William A. King, formerly organist of Grace, Calvary, St. George's and other prominent Grace, Calvary, St. George's and other prominent churches of this city, took place yesterday morning at the Church of the Transdiguration, and were attended by a large number of emisent musicians. The services were very impressive and some appropriate music was tastefully rendered, though it was somewhat singular that none of the music composed by the decoased was heard. Among his most widely known church music are "Grace Church Collection," and "King's New Collection," both of which volumes are nighty estecated by eminent quartet choirs. As a performer on the organ he was considered an artist of rare tasts and graceful execution, and was widely and favorably known by most of the leading professionals and amateurs of this city.

lation—the owners of real estate lying north of Fifty

at the Theatre Français, No. 75 West Fourteenth street this evening, at eight o'clock. The annual prizes will be awarded, and the degree of Bachelor of Laws conferred upon the members of the gradualing class. Addresses will be delivered by H. Everett Russell, Hon. B. Billman and by the valedictorian of the class, Mr. John W. Sterling. The exercises are open to the public. Heavy Loss or Mosky, ...Mr. George White, residing

at No. 32 Seventh avenue, on Saturday night lost \$5,000 in bank hills—three \$1,000 notes and four \$500 netes—while passing through West Twenty-fourth street. Whether the money was taken out of his pocket by a thief, or through some negagenes of his own was dropped from his wallet, Mr. White was unable to ascertain.

fire which occurred at 475 First avenue, on Saturday last, it was inadvertently stated that Wright & Schott's loss, \$1,500, was fully covered by insurance. They were not insured.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

the purpose of taking some writing paper to a p While there he stooped down to pet a little do, Fondell jokingly asked him if he intended to He said no: and they continued to run each o

The Hamilton Avenue Rior.—The examination in the case of John Pelix, Charles Brady and Joseph Walling, who are charged with having created a riot in Hamilton avenue on Sunday, the 14th of April, during

Walling, who are charged with having created a rios in Hamilton avenue on Sunday, the 14th of April, during which officers Quick, Aldrich and Irwin were so severely beaten, was resumed before Justico Dunne yesterday afternoon. Several witnesses were examined, but no additional facts were elicited. Officer Quick went to the larger beer saioon of Mrs. Britkman, in Hamilton avenus, and was about to arrest her for violating the Excise law in seiling be er on Sunday. Charies Brady, who was, as alleged, under the influence of hquor, was moved by the tears of Mrs. Britkman, and inter-ered with the officer. The officer then took him into custody, and was proceeding to the station bouse with his prisoner. The two brothers of Brady made an attempt to rescue him, when officers Aldrich and Irwin came to the assistance of officer Quick. A large crowd by this time had collected, and the officers were compelled to release their pricon it. As it was shown that Walling took no part in the affray, he was discharged. Judge Dunne, at the close of the examination, stated that he would render his decision on Saturday afternoon.

The Pa-rosed Baudos Gyras the East River.—The first meeting of incorporators of the proposed bridge over the East River was held on Thursday afternoon, at the County Court House, Mr. Alexander McCue being called to the chair. The following incorporators we re present at the meeting:—Mayor Booth, E. Ely, Alexander McCue, ex-Mayor Kabdisich, J. Hoacs, C. E. Townsend, Seymour L. Hasted, Wm. A. Fowler, W. Wood, A. H. Green, W. C. Rashmere, A. W. Craven, A. W. Benson, J. Marrin, T. B. Cornell, Genrille T. Jenks. On motion Mr. Henry C. Murphy was appointed an incorporator to fill the vacancy occanioned by the death of Dr. Ruggies. The following gentlemen were also appointed a Committee on Permanent Grganization to report at the cert meeting:—Mayor Hoffman, of New York; Mayor Booth, of Brooklyn; Edmund Driggs, E. Ely and G. T. Jonks. The meeting ten adjourned until to-morrow afternoon, at half-past three o'clock.

SIONER.—An election for a Fire Commissioner in place of Mr. Charles C. Talbot, whose term of office expires, took place at Firemen's Hall, Fourth street, E. D., last

were seized at a rectifying establishment in First street, E. D., on the charge that the barrels were marked "rect fled," while the liquor was not.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS DESTROYED BY FIRE AT BARBY, PA.

Two Firemen Run Over and Killed-Insurance in New York Companies.

PRILADRIPHIA, May 14, 1867.

The main building of Simeon Lord's cotten and weellen mills, near Darby, was destroyed by fire this morning. The building was valued as \$175,000, and was insured for \$100,000. The stock and machinery were valued as \$135,000; insured in the Royal and Queen offices of Liverpool, and in New York and New England companies.

Two firemen were run over and killed by fire englers when returning home from the fire.

The following is the lumrance on the stock and machinery in New York companies:—Home insurance Co. \$5,000; Security, \$7,000; Metropolitan, \$7,428; international, \$10,000; in the Bartford Insurance Co. of New York, \$12,500; Market, \$4,500; standard, \$7,500; Phomix, \$12,500; Lartilard, \$1,214; Manhattan, \$2,428; Gora Exchange, \$2,428.

RICHMOND.

Immense Mass Meeting of Whites and Blacks.

Speeches of Horace Greeley, Gerrit Smith and Others.

Richmond Press Opinions of the Release of Jeff Davis.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

RIGHMOND, Va., May 14, 1867.
This evening a meeting was held in the African church, side aiales and galleries were thronged by a dense assemblage of blacks. The platform was occupied by Horace Greeley, Gerritt Smith, Governor Pierpont, Judge Underwood, J. W. Hunnicutt and others.

he did not understand that his invitation to speak was ne did not understand that his invitation to speak was at the dictate of any party. He understood that people of different opinions wished to hear his views. They knew his views, and he came not to speak to any particular party. He came as a citizen of New York, and he whited o speak kindly to all. An American citizen, standing n the circle of the great civil war, men falling on this aids and that, in what each believed a righteous cause, he would say to them that all the heartburning and strife that has sprung up should now be abandoned forever. The rivers of blood that have been shed attest the sincerity with which the American people fought out the great struggle for Union and liberty. When people of different parties and sections look distrustfully upon each other, there may be an avoidance of hostility, but no real peace. The war ceased with the surrender of General Lee, though much had been said about a continuation of gerelia warfare; but the people of the South said, "We yield—give us peace." What hindered peace in the flush of triumph? An areassin's blow struck down the chief of the nation, and this calamity received a complication from Southern sentiment at the time that injured the prospects of the South. The adherents of these assarsins were identified with the South, and as the word was flashed across the country that its Chief Lag strate was stricken down in the hour of exultation, with and passionate grief and wrath pervaded the whole country. Those who pleaded for mercy for the defeated were silenced by this tragedy. The nation could not in its blind fury consider that this was the work of men unknown to the great mass of the Southern people. It was a terrible calamity to both North and South. The melantholy military events that followed were expressions of the popular mired that the moment. Shortly after there assembled Southern Legislatures that showed an unfriendliness to the colored people of the South. These Legislatures met and deviced laws, as if to discriminate harshly at anoth the colored people for the part they took in the war. He would mercly glance at some of these laws, some of which, if they had been wise, were utterly inapplicable when slavery was abouthed. It might have been preper when slavery was abouthed. It might have been preper when slavery was abouthed. It might have been preper when slavery was abouthed. It might have been preper when slavery was abouthed. It might have been preper when slavery was abouthed. It might have been preper when slavery was abouthed. It might have been preper when slavery was abouthed. cerity with which the American people fought out the holding arms was in conflict with the constitution of the United States. If it be that United States soldiers went around and took arms that had been used in the service of the Union, it was but an incitement to another rebellion. He considered the juries of the United States had the right to deal with all such cases, when Legislatures came together and enacted such laws, discriminating between the testimony of black and white, the common sense of the country was insuited. All these laws were invidious and degrading, and it looked to the people of the North as a revival of the rebellion. This legislation, persisted in throughout the South, was one of the chief impediments towards an early and hearty reconstruction of the Union. He would merely allude to the deplorable tragedies at Memphis and New Orleans to indicate this species of class legislation. They had no idea how the elections in the North were effected by this sucidal policy. The reassembling of the Convention in Louisiana was made the pretext for the slaughter of some score of American chizens, and produced a damaging impression at the North against the routh. These tragedies, this unwise and injudicious legislation, impressed a conviction in the minds of the Northera people that there was no peace in the Union unless that all men were guaranteed an equal share in the administration of the laws. The republican party, he believed, had increased in strength and power since the promugation of the peculiar reconstruction policy of President Johnson. He knew that the blacks hurrabed for their masters when the war began, but when the conflict became deadly and the North thought proper to put the blacks in the field, a silent understanding was felt among the blacks that the war was a war for freedom. While the North is under a thousand obligations to the blacks for their kindness to Northern prisoners, the South is under an equal obligation to them for resisting overy tempisation to injure their white masters. They could have easily entered on a ceurse of pi

make ignorance the ground of excluding men from suffrage. I can understand the justice of such oxclusion, but if ignorant whites are permitted to vote, the argument is in favor of the black man, as his ignorance was compulsory while the white man's was not. He spoke at length upon the obstacles in the way of the African race, who must always remain separate from the Caucassan, and the gradual decline in the number of the solored people. The enormous wave of foreign emigration breaking upon these shores will at a future time render the black race a mere fraction. He would make equal rights the corner stone of reconstruction. He would wish to be done with the question forever, and go along to the consideration of other matters. If those in the offices of the government had recognized this fact two years ago the question would be settled now and forever. It is disgracefully true that republican states struction. He would wish to be done with the question forever, and go along to the consideration of other mailers. If those in the offices of the government had recognized this fact two years ago the question would be settled now and forever. It is digracefully true that republican states have not carried out this principle of equal rights. If there be any who think that the republican states have not carried out this principle of equal rights of all citizens, and then he had no objection as to the disposition of parties. He would past to the question of proscription. In his opinion every man who was a thoroughis loyal cuitizen should not be denied the right of voting. The purposes of Congress, he believed, was to discriminate between those who were still disloyal and those who, having rebelled, torned honestly around and repented. When you see men-heing away to Brazil and other places, you may be sure these men are not reconcilled to the government. How many more there may be we cannot tell. It was right to exclude such men from sharing in the government of the country. He accepted the proscription amouded in the act of Congress only as a precautionary measure, and when distoyalty ceases to be chronic the nation would insist on the restoration of the proscription amouded in the act of Congress only as a precautionary measure, and when distoyalty ceases to be chronic the nation would insist on the restoration of the proscripted to the privileges of citizenship. As to conflection, he would say, having been told the colored people had refused to buy homes because they had seme promised them by conficuation, that they had semety be such as the property of the country in Flanders Stevens, who has held the highest position is the republican reuts. His conflection property of two distorant of the country in Flanders Stevens, who has held the highest position is the republican reuts. His conflection and governments and miner in the requition of the reconstruction of the conflection of the reconstruction of the conflec

restore the bonds of mutual love among his countrymen he would feel intensely glad. In tooking at the condition of his beloved country he thought how happy he should feel, were he a younger man, in travelling over country, inculcating love and union among the inwarring sections. People told him he was a sitte ove. The war is over; but only a truce exists. might be effected. He had fault to find with the South They do not, in the phrase of the day, accept the situition. They need not be ashamed to do so. The remarkable bravery that gave such trouble to their conquero was applauded throughout the world; but they should not run away from the terms of Congress, and run to the supreme Court and accept the dogmas of the degrade democracy of the North. Under the constitution, the who took part in fighting against the government at traitors to-day. But he was averse to having his countrymen go down to posterity stigmatize as traitors. When this strife had advanced to a gree civil war, with a de facto government, and carrying o war as an independent Power, they were no longe traitors. He wanted thus to lift them from their supposed degradation. But why, after coming down from

from the whites and the of the addence.
At a late hour this evening the assemblage went per

The Richmond Press and the Release of Jeff. Davis, &c.

The people of Richmond feel an enation of spirits over the release of Jeff. Davis which finds ample vent in the following expressions of the press. The Examiner of to-day contains the following in relation to Judge Un-

last to span our political heavens. The prison doors have at last been thrown wide open, and no Confederate soldier or statesman now atones by individual sufferings for the act of a great people.

The Whig, a radical paper, bitterly opposed to the recent inflammatory charge of the Judge, says:—

follows:—
Thank God! the last political prisoner is now free.
Yesterday was the brightest day for a reunion of hearts and hands among the people of the several States that has yet dawned upon the country. The sun looked down in peculiar brightness, and nature were its most approving smiles white men were bringing to a close the reign of passion and restoring supremacy of the law.
The Mayor's Court at Richmond was densely crowded a perfect awarm extending all around the front and side, and occupying the steps and vestibule of the building. The case under examination was that of J. K. Haywood, the Massachusetts abolitionist, whose inthe charge of inciting insurrection. Messra. Cowardin and Wafe, two local reporters, were examined, and testified to the use of the incendiary language attributed to the speaker. It is generally expected the defendant will be seat before the Hustings Court.

Breckinridge Not Indicted-Parades of Col-ored Soldiers Prohibited, &c., Ricimosp, May 14, 1867. Two of the grand jurous of the District Court of Virthe report prevailing in Richmond yesterday that the Grand Jury have indicted John C. Breckinridge and Judge Thomas, of Fairfax county, for treason. The names of those persons have not even been before the

Jury during the present term.

General Schoöeld ordered the Lincoln Mounted Guards (colored) to disband, and has prohibited their parades or

plan for his movements until November. Mrs. Davis

struck for higher wages. No disturbance has occurred.

CANADA.

Removal of the Departments from Ottawa OTTAWA, C. W., May 14, 1867.

Orders were issued to-day to the different depart to break up business on the 30th of June and re-open in Toronto on the 5th of July.

Another Raid Expected—The New Grant for Bitleting Troops—Rice in the Price of Bread Montant, May 14, 1867.

It is said that the government has received information of another intended Penian rad. Orders have be issued regulating the charges for billeting troops Canada, the grant for intantry to be ten cents per dicavelry soldiers with horses twenty dwo costs per dicavelry to the best proposed to the service of the boy baronet, Sir L. H. Lafonta see of the less Judge Lafontsine, took place patter. The ceremonics were more than usually grand.

The bakers have raised the price of six pound los to thirty costs, intimating the probability of a furnational security of the service of the security of t

Rev. J. Freeman Young, D.D., an Assistant Minks of Tribity of New York, was yesterday elected Bishop Florida by the Episcopal Convention of that State.